Mr. John Wilkins

153

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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

To the INHABITANTS of the WESTERN COUNTRY, by HUGH HENRY BRACKENRIDGE.

(Continued from our laſt.)

A Great object came before the houſe during the firſt ſeſſion, viz. the improvement of the public roads; and more eſpecially the laying out and keeping in repair a main road from Philadelphia to Pittſburg. I embraced the opportunity which this propoſition gave me, to expreſs the following ſentiments:

"With reſpect to the utility of roads in general, it is in vain to ſay a great deal. It is a thing obvious to every one. The man who walks on foot, rides on horſeback, or who drives his team, is ſenſible of it. It is true he may be ſenſible of the miſchiefs of a *bad road*; but in Pennſylvania, we have yet had no experience of a *good one*. The preſent mode of making roads or preparing them, is not adequate to the object in view; but be that as it may with reſpect to roads in general; yet it is certain that a great road from Philadelphia, to Pittſburgh, muſt be made, and kept in repair by very different means. It will not anſwer the end to leave it to the counties, through which it paſſes; it muſt be made a ſtate charge.

To ſhew the uſe of this great road, to Pennſylvania, in a commercial point of view, I will make a few obſervations.

It is a queſtion amongſt men of ſpeculative thought by what way will be the channel of import to the weſtern country? On the St. Lawrence river or the lakes? By the Hudſon river from New-York? By the Suſquehanna and the Allegany rivers, by the Potowmack and the Monongahela? Or by the Miſſiſippi and Ohio?

With reſpect to the St. Lawrence, it is well known that no veſſel can enter it from Europe, until at leaſt the middle of May; ſuch is the impediment of the ice until that ſeaſon. The current of that river is rapid, eſpecially above the town of Montreal. The ſmall rivers which fall into the lakes from the weſtward, Sanduſky, Giahaga, &c. are aſcendible but a ſhort diſtance. The rivers that interlock with them, and fall into the Ohio, are ſhallow, ſome of them rocky, and except in the ſpring or autumn, are not navigable even to ſmall boats. Theſe things conſidered, the channel of import, by the St. Lawrence, is not ſo favorable as may have been imagined.

With reſpect to the Hudſon---there are four carrying places in that direction; and wood creek is of difficult navigation; and there is the ſame inconvenience of coming into the inland parts of the weſtern country, from this river, that there is from the St. Lawrence.

The Potowmack may be found favorable to the imports of the weſtern country; and the ſtate of Virginia is laudably induſtrious to fix the courſe of trade in that channel. They have lately cut a road from the mouth of what is called Savage river, to the Monongahela, one hundred feet wide, and where the rock interpoſes, they have cut it thirty feet wide.

As to the Miſſiſippi and Ohio, it is well known that the aſcent upon theſe ſtreams muſt be tedious, and laborious, if at all practicable. It will be a long time before by paths on the ſhore, barges can be drawn by cattle, as on the Rhine, or the Danube.

As to the Suſquehannah, It is thought by ſome that the navigation by this river may be ſo improved, that Pennſylvania may retain, the advantage of ſupplying the weſtern country with the commodities of Europe. It is probable; but admiting all the theories that can be formed with reſpect to the channel of import, by one river or another, one thing is evident, viz. that the preſent means of communication with the weſtern country, is chiefly by the *roads through the ſtate of Pennſylvania.*

It ought therefore to be a great object with the ſtate to improve this communication, as the preſent means of enjoying the advantage of the weſtern trade, and the future means of ſecuring the continuance of it."

A committee was appointed to report on this ſubject; and during the ſecond ſeſſion the following report was made.

The committee to whom was committed the report for laying out and improving the public roads, offer the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, That for the better improvement and reparation of the public roads, the following be declared to be ſtate roads, and ſhall hereafter be improved and kept in repair at the expence of the ſtate, viz.

The road from the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill to Lancaſter, from thence to Miller's Spring in the county of Cumberland, and from thence to Pittſburg.

The road from Philadelphia to Reading, in the county of Berks.

The road from Philadelphia to Allen-town, in the county of Northampton.

The road from Philadelphia to the river Delaware, at Ferry.

The road from Philadelphia to Cheſter, and thence to Naaman's creek.

Reſolved, That commiſſioners be appointed for each of theſe roads, whoſe duty it ſhall be to cauſe a ſurvey of the roads aforeſaid to be made, which ſurvey ſhall be returned to the preſident and the ſupreme executive council; and if, upon ſuch ſurvey and report, it appears neceſſary to alter the courſes of the preſent roads, or any of them, and the preſident and council ſhall approve thereof, ſuch alteration ſhall be accordingly made, and not otherwiſe.

That the juſtices of the peace ſhall hold a ſpecial ſeſſion on the firſt Monday in February in every year, and ſhall then appoint four good and ſubſtantial freeholders, who ſhall be commiſſioners of the ſtate roads within the counties reſpectively for which they are appointed.

That the commiſſioners ſo appointed, that is to ſay, the commiſſioners of thoſe counties through which each of theſe roads ſhall paſs, ſhall meet at ſome central and convenient place, to be appointed by the juſtices aforeſaid, and ſhall there determine the portion of road to be made or repaired within that year; that having ſo agreed, they ſhall by public advertiſements in the newſpapers and otherwiſe, make known the portion of road ſo to be made or repaired, and ſhall contract for the making or repairing ſuch part, as well as for keeping it in repair for years, from the time of making.

That for ſupplying a fund for the purpoſes aforeſaid, there ſhall be levied and collected, throughout this commonwealth, an annual tax of upon each horſe, mare, or gelding, above the age of three years, for fourteen years; ſubject to the drafts of the commiſſioners aforeſaid, in the proportions hereafter mentioned: And if the ſaid annual tax ſhall not amount to the clear yearly ſum of ſix thouſand pounds, other ſufficient and determinate funds ſhall be provided, to make good ſuch deficiency.

And, in order to enable the commiſſioners to commence and proſecute this deſirable purpoſe, they ſhall be empowered to borrow money, and to mortgage, for the repayment thereof, the proportion of the revenue to them aſſigned.

That the proportions to be applied to the reſpective roads, annually, be as follow:

For the road from the Middle Ferry to Pittſburg,	2500	0	0
The road to Reading,	1500	0	0
The road to Allen-town,	1000	0	0
The road to Delaware,	500	0	0
The road to Naaman's creek,	500	0	0
	6000	0	0

And the perſons contracting ſhall have the right of taking materials from the adjacent lands, under the ſame reſtrictions as the ſupervisors have under the preſent laws.

Whenever the annual tax ſhall amount to more than the ſum herein ſpecified, the reſidue ſhall be divided among the different roads, in the ſame proportion as the preſent revenue is divided.

When this report was called up for the ſecond reading, it became the ſubject of debate. Robert Morris, George Clymer, and others, ſtated, in my opinion, very fully the advantage of roads in general, and particularly of a main road from Philadelphia to Pittſburgh. The ſlight tax on horſes would be eaſy, almoſt unfelt, and far outweighed by the conſequent riches of the ſtate, from the increaſe of commerce, travellers, &c.

Whitehill of Cumberland, and *Findley*, to my great ſurpriſe, were the principal opponents of this report; it ſtruck me with ſurpriſe that Whitehill ſhould oppoſe it, becauſe a main road from Philadelphia to Pittſburg, connecting the intermediate points, Lancaſter and Carliſle, was evidently the intereſt of the county of Cumberland.

It ſtruck me with ſurpriſe that Findley ſhould oppoſe it, becauſe the ſmalleſt part of the tax on horſes would come out of the pocket of the weſtern country, and the greateſt part of the benefit would be theirs. Two thouſand five hundred pounds, almoſt the half of the 6000l. was to be laid out on a road to Pittſburgh. A good road would bring the weſtern country, within half the diſtance at which it now is from the eaſtern; not only by having it in a more direct line, but becauſe a good road is travelled in half the time with a bad one. I will venture to ſay, that if we had ſuch a road as was propoſed, and would have been made, by this tax on horſes, we would have had two emigrants for one to croſs the Alleghany mountains, to purchaſe land, and to ſettle in the country.

It would have brought the markets below one half nearer this country; we could have had every thing at a cheaper rate, whether we ſent for it ourſelves, or purchaſed from the ſtores in the country, for the carriage being leſs they could afford to ſell for a leſs price.

All theſe advantages were fully pointed out; however the report was carried in the negative. It gave me infinite pain; the yeas and nays were called and are as follows.

YEAS.	YEAS.
William Will,	Richard Thomas,
Robert Morris,	Townſend Whelen,
Thomas Fitzſimons,	Alexander Lowry,
George Clymer,	Adam Hubley,
Jacob Hiltzheimer,	Emanuel Carpenter,
Iſaac Gray,	Joſeph Work,
William Robinſon, jun.	George Roſs,
John Salter,	Joſeph Lilly,
George Logan,	Daniel Clymer,
Samuel Foulke,	Thomas Mawhorter,
Gerardus Wynkoop,	Hugh H. Brackenridge,
James Moore,	Charles Moore,
Richard Willing,	Samuel Wheeler,
Robert Ralſton,	John Carſon. 29.
Samuel Evans,	

NAYS.	NAYS.
John Chapman,	John Piper,
Valentine Upp,	John Canon,
James Clemſon,	Joſeph Powell,
David M'Conaughy,	Frederick Antes,
Michael Schmyſer,	Samuel Dale,
Henry Tyſon,	William Findley,
Adam Eichelberger,	James Barr,
Robert Whitehill,	Alexander Wright,
Thomas Beale,	John M'Dowell,
Thomas Kennedy,	John Flenniken,
David Mitchel,	James Alliſon,
Joſeph Heiſter,	Theophilus Phillips,
Philip Kreemer,	John Gilchreeſt,
Gabriel Heiſter,	Abraham Smith,
David Davis,	James M'Calmont,
Peter Trexler, jun.	Jacob Reiff,
Robert Brown,	Robert Clark,
Peter Burkhalter,	Jacob Miley. 36.

Dear Sir,

IN your publication of the 12th inſtant, I obſerve your memory has not fully ſerved you, reſpecting the chief juſtice's converſation to me reſpecting a bill for erecting a board of property in the weſtern counties. The chief juſtice ſaid, that at the general aſſembly's requeſt in 1781, he had drawn up a bill for the opening the land office, that he had *ſpent ſix or ſeven weeks* in the buſineſs, and that in *that bill* he had taken care to have ſuch a court eſtabliſhed as was propoſed by your bill, that the aſſembly had made uſe of two or three ſections of the bill and no more: but that he believed the bill might be found either on the files of the houſe or at Mr. Bradford's printing-office; and that if you would enquire for it you would find his ſentiments fully on that ſubject. And he added further that he thought that the bill ought to provide for all the counties weſt of the Suſquehannah. I remember when I mentioned to you the laſt mentioned circumſtance, you replied that your *principal care* was for the weſtern counties, but that the members of the ſeveral counties below the mountains might requeſt the ſame advantage; as the bill paſſed through the houſe that

you would leave blanks in the bill to be filled up if they thought proper.

I am, dear sir,
your most obedient humble servant,
DAVID REDICK.

May 16, 1787.

IT will be observed that the variation in my account which I gave from memory, is of small moment. It is, that the bill on which the chief justice spent six or seven weeks, was of a nature more extensive than simply the erecting of a *board of property*, though it comprehended this. It might offend the chief justice to have it thought that it would take him six or seven weeks to draw up a bill comprehending only this single subject. But I will frankly acknowledge that it engaged my serious attention for at least that space of time, reflecting on the subject at intervals, and consulting others. However, I have had my labour for my pains. William Findley seemed to be a better judge (for I think he voted against the report) of the propriety of establishing a *board of property* in this country, than the chief justice or I had been.

(To be continued.)

[From the Massachusetts Centinel.]

THE WORLD TURNED UPSIDE DOWN.

THE truth of this, he who runs may read; and as I am on my travels, through this political hemisphere, which tour I intend to perform with all possible dispatch, I cannot stop long to make my observations; nor can it be supposed that I have before acquired a minute knowledge of the history of each political climate through which I have to pass. My dependence therefore, for my particulars, must be on information from the present inhabitants of Massachusetts.

The few days I have been in this state has given me an opportunity of obtaining such information, on several subjects, as convinces me that I have not mistaken my object in the title of my present address; for, whatever you may think of it, Mr. Printer, I have been assured, by the indubitable testimony of a number of gentlemen of veracity, that the time has been when this state was wisely governed; that men of abilities, and who were well versed in political arrangements, were elected into the offices of government; and what may to some appear strange, and almost incredible, that they were men of virtue and honesty too: That laws were formed consistent with the constitution: that justice formed the basis of government, and the welfare of the whole influenced and directed all its measures: these, to be sure, were halcyon days! but sir, *the world is turned upside down.*

I am informed that in those happy days, when wisdom displayed her banner, and justice held the sceptre, the honest labourer, the industrious mechanic, the enterprising merchant, the man professing liberal science, and every class of citizens, derived protection and encouragement from the laws of the state; that the widow and the orphan were secured against the rapacious hand of fraud and violence. Then the expiring husband and parent consoled himself in being able to leave under the secure patronage of good laws to a deserving wife, and beloved children, the last testimony of his affection for them, as the means of their support and comfort. How are his intentions defeated? How have the unavailing tears and prayers of the widow and orphan been poured out before the merciless wretch, who, divested of honesty, and even humanity itself, has, according to law, wrenched from them five parts out of six of their scanty subsistence!

The time was, when this villainy, this tenfold worse than highway robbery, was not sanctioned by law; when government did really afford relief to the distressed; when evil doers were punished, and the virtuous were protected. If these assurances which I have received were truth; *the world is turned upside down.*

A TRAVELLER.

On the HAPPINESS of DOMESTIC LIFE.

AN active life is exposed to many evils, which cannot reach a state of retirement; but is found, by the uniform experience of mankind, to be, upon the whole, productive of the most happiness. All men are desirous of avoiding the listlessness of an unemployed condition. Without the incentives of ambition, of fame, of interest, of emulation, men eagerly rush upon hazardous and painful enterprizes. There is a quick succession of ideas, a warm flow of spirits, and an animated sensation, consequent on exertion, which amply compensates for the chagrin of disappointment, and the fatigue of uninterrupted attention.

One of the most useful effects of action is, that it renders repose agreeable. Perpetual rest is pain of the most intolerable kind. But a judicious interchange of rest and motion, of indolent enjoyment and strenuous efforts, gives a true relish of life; which, when too tranquil, is insipid, and when too much agitated, disgustful.

This sweet repose, which is necessary to restore, by relaxing the tone of the weary mind, has been sought for by the wisest and greatest of men at their own fire side. Senators and heroes have shut out the acclamations of an applauding world, to enjoy the prattling of their little ones, and to partake the endearments of family conversation. They knew that even their best friends, in the common intercourse of life, were in some degree actuated by interested motives in displaying their affection; that many of their followers applauded them in hopes of reward; and that the giddy multitude, however zealous, were not always judicious in their approbation. But the attentions paid them at their fire side, and the smiles which exhilirated their own table, were the genuine result of undissembled love.

The nursery has often alleviated the fatigues of the bar and senate house. Nothing contributes more to raise the gentle, pleasing emotions, than the view of infant innocence, enjoying the raptures of a game at play. All the sentiments of uncontrouled nature display themselves to the view, and furnish matter for agreeable reflection to the mind of the philosophical observer. To prattle with children in their little pleasures, is by no means unmanly. It is one of the purest sources of mirth. It has an influence in amending the heart, which necessarily takes a tincture from the company that surrounds us. Innocence, as well as guilt, is communicated and increased by the contagion of example. And the great author of evangelical philosophy, has taught us to emulate the simplicity of the infantine age. He seems indeed delighted with their presence, and found in them, what he in vain sought among those who judged themselves their superiors, unpolluted purity of heart.

Among the great variety of pictures, which the vivid imagination of Homer has displayed throughout the Iliad, there is not one more pleasing than the family piece, which presents the parting interview between Hector and Andromache. The heart is interested, as well as the imagination delighted. The hero ceases to be terrible, that he may become amiable. We admire him while he stands completely armed in the field of battle: but we love him more while he is taking off his helmet, that he may not frighten his little boy with its nodding plumes. We are refreshed with the tender scene of domestic love, while all around us breathes rage and discord. We are pleased to see the arm which is shortly to deal death and destruction among a host of foes, employed in caressing an infant son with the embraces of paternal love. A professed critic would attribute the pleasing effect entirely to contrast: but the heart has declared, previously to the enquiries of criticism, that it is chiefly derived from that satisfaction which we naturally feel in beholding great characters engaged in tender and amiable employments.

But, after all that is said of the purity and solidity of domestic joys, they unfortunately appear to a great part of mankind insipid, unmanly, and capable of satisfying none but the weak, the spiritless, the inexperienced, and the effeminate. The pretenders to wit and modern philosophy, are often found to renounce the received opinions of prudential conduct; and while they affect a superior liberality, to regulate their lives by the most selfish principles. Whatever appears to have little tendency to promote personal pleasure and advantage, they leave to be performed by those simple individuals who are dul enough to pursue the journey of life, by the strait road of common sense. It is true, they will allow the world must be replenished by a perpetual succession; and it is no less true, that an offspring once introduced into the world, requires all the care of painful attention. But let the task be reserved for meaner spirits. If the passions can be gratified without the painful consequences, they eagerly seize the indulgence. But the toil of education they leave to those who are fools enough to take a pleasure in it. There will always be a sufficient number, whose folly will lead them, for the sake of indulging their passions, to engage in a life of perpetual anxiety. The fool's paradise will never be deserted.

Presumptuous as are these pretenders to a newly invented system of philosophy, it is not to be supposed they will think themselves superior to Cicero. Yet Cicero, with all his liberality of mind, felt the tenderness of conjugal and paternal attachment, and acknowledged that, at one time, he received no satisfaction in any company but that of his wife, his little daughter, and to use his own epithet, his *honied* young Cicero. The great sir Thomas More, whom nobody will suspect of narrowness of mind, who by a very singular treatise evinced that he was capable of thinking and of choosing for himself, has left it on record, that he devoted a great share of his time, from the united motives of duty and delight, to the amusement of his children.

It will be objected by those who pretend to have formed their ideas of life from observation, that domestic happiness, however pleasing in description, like many a poetic dream, is but an alluring picture, designed by a good heart, and painted in glowing colours by a lively fancy. The company, say they, even of those we love, occasions an insipidity. Insipidity grows into disgust. Disgust, long continued, sours the temper. Peevishness is the natural consequence. The domestic circumstances become the scene of dispute. Mutual antipathy is ingenious in devising mutual torments. Sullen silence or malignant remarks fill up every hour, till the arrival of a stranger causes a temporary restraint, and excites that good humour which ought to be displayed among those whom the bonds of affection and of blood have already united.

Experience, indeed, proves that these remarks are verified. But that there is much domestic misery is no argument that there is no domestic happiness.

Natural stupidity, natural ill temper, acquired ill habits, want of education, and neglect of common rules of discretion, will render every condition disagreeable. When those are united by connubial ties, who are separated by natural and inherent diversity, no wonder if that degree of happiness, which can only result from a proper union, is unknown.

In the forced alliance, which the poet of Venusium mentions, of the serpent with the dove, of the tyger with the lamb, there can be no love. When we expatiate on the happiness of the domestic groupe, we presuppose that all who compose it, were originally assimilated by affection, and are still kept in union by discreet friendship. Where this is not the case, the censure must fall on the discordant dispositions of the parties, and not on the essential nature of domestic intercourse.

To form, under the direction of prudence, an early conjugal attachment, is one of the best securities of virtue. The duties called forth by the relations of husband and father, are of that tender kind, which inspire goodness and humanity. He who beholds a helpless infant looking up to him for support, will not easily be induced to indulge an unbecoming extravagance, or devote himself to indolence. He who has a rising family to introduce into a vicious world, will be cautious of setting a bad example, the contagion of which, when it proceeds from parental authority, must be irresistably malignant. Thus many, who, in their individual and unconnected state, would probably have spent a life not only useless to others, but profligate and abandoned in itself, have become valuable members of the community, and have arrived to a degree of moral improvement to which they would not otherwise have attained.

The contempt in which domestic pleasures have in modern times been held, is a mark of profligacy. It is also a proof of a prevailing ignorance of real enjoyment. It argues a defect in taste and judgment, as well as in morals. For the general voice of the experienced in ages past, has declared, that the truest happiness is to be found at home.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

THE archbishop of Saltzbourg, since his arrival at Vienna, has had several secret conferences with the emperor. The object in agitation is said to be the total abolition of the jurisdiction of the pope's nuncio in Germany. The papal emissary in Batavia opposes, with the utmost of his ability, this deadly stroke at the power of the church.

Extract of a letter from Moscow, Nov. 20.

"I mentioned in a letter which I wrote to you in August last, that two Russian ships, belonging to a merchant of this city, were arrived at Kamschatka, after an absence of eight years; and that they had discovered a race of final people, who were only an arsheen and an half (42 inches) in height. You seem to doubt the truth of this report, but I have since seen an acquaintance of the merchant's, who says, that this diminutive race was found in the interior parts of the island of Onoashka; and that although capt Cook, and the ships abovementioned touched at that island, these had never appeared on the coast, but were found high up in the country. Two of the men consented to come away in these ships; and are, as I am told, on their way hither, to be presented to our court."

Extract of a letter from Madeira, Nov. 29.

"A frigate of 32 guns, with seven sail of transports laden with military and various other stores, have just arrived here from Lisbon, and have brought with them a detachment of 150 soldiers, and some engineers, for the purpose of strengthening the few fortifications that are here, and erecting some new ones. In the frigate came over passenger don Alvarezy Patodvelon, who has been nominated by the court of Portugal to superintend the commerce of the United

you would leave blanks in the bill to be filled up if they thought proper.

I am, dear sir,
your most obedient humble servant,
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IT will be observed that the variation in my account which I gave from memory, is of small moment. It is, that the bill on which the chief justice spent six or seven weeks, was of a nature more extensive than simply the erecting of a *board of property*, though it comprehended this. It might offend the chief justice to have it thought that it would take him six or seven weeks to draw up a bill comprehending only this single subject. But I will frankly acknowledge that it engaged my serious attention for at least that space of time, reflecting on the subject at intervals, and consulting others. However, I have had my labour for my pains. William Findley seemed to be a better judge (for I think he voted against the report) of the propriety of establishing a *board of property* in this country, than the chief justice or I had been.

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A TRAVELLER.

On the HAPPINESS of DOMESTIC LIFE.

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One of the most useful effects of action is, that it renders repose agreeable. Perpetual rest is pain of the most intolerable kind. But a judicious interchange of rest and motion, of indolent enjoyment and strenuous efforts, gives a true relish of life; which, when too tranquil, is insipid, and when too much agitated, disgustful.

This sweet repose, which is necessary to restore, by relaxing the tone of the weary mind, has been sought for by the wisest and greatest of men at their own fire side. Senators and heroes have shut out the acclamations of an applauding world, to enjoy the prattling of their little ones, and to partake the endearments of family conversation. They knew that even their best friends, in the common intercourse of life, were in some degree actuated by interested motives in displaying their affection; that many of their followers applauded them in hopes of reward; and that the giddy multitude, however zealous, were not always judicious in their approbation. But the attentions paid them at their fire side, and the smiles which exhilirated their own table, were the genuine result of undissembled love.

The nursery has often alleviated the fatigues of the bar and senate house. Nothing contributes more to raise the gentle, pleasing emotions, than the view of infant innocence, enjoying the raptures of a game at play. All the sentiments of uncontrouled nature display themselves to the view, and furnish matter for agreeable reflection to the mind of the philosophical observer. To prattle with children in their little pleasures, is by no means unmanly. It is one of the purest sources of mirth. It has an influence in amending the heart, which necessarily takes a tincture from the company that surrounds us. Innocence, as well as guilt, is communicated and increased by the contagion of example. And the great author of evangelical philosophy, has taught us to emulate the simplicity of the infantine age. He seems indeed delighted with their presence, and found in them, what he in vain sought among those who judged themselves their superiors, unpolluted purity of heart.

Among the great variety of pictures, which the vivid imagination of Homer has displayed throughout the Iliad, there is not one more pleasing than the family piece, which presents the parting interview between Hector and Andromache. The heart is interested, as well as the imagination delighted. The hero ceases to be terrible, that he may become amiable. We admire him while he stands completely armed in the field of battle: but we love him more while he is taking off his helmet, that he may not frighten his little boy with its nodding plumes. We are refreshed with the tender scene of domestic love, while all around us breathes rage and discord. We are pleased to see the arm which is shortly to deal death and destruction among a host of foes, employed in caressing an infant son with the embraces of paternal love. A professed critic would attribute the pleasing effect entirely to contrast: but the heart has declared, previously to the enquiries of criticism, that it is chiefly derived from that satisfaction which we naturally feel in beholding great characters engaged in tender and amiable employments.

But, after all that is said of the purity and solidity of domestic joys, they unfortunately appear to a great part of mankind insipid, unmanly, and capable of satisfying none but the weak, the spiritless, the inexperienced, and the effeminate. The pretenders to wit and modern philosophy, are often found to renounce the received opinions of prudential conduct; and while they affect a superior liberality, to regulate their lives by the most selfish principles. Whatever appears to have little tendency to promote personal pleasure and advantage, they leave to be performed by those simple individuals who are dul enough to pursue the journey of life, by the strait road of common sense. It is true, they will allow the world must be replenished by a perpetual succession; and it is no less true, that an offspring once introduced into the world, requires all the care of painful attention. But let the task be reserved for meaner spirits. If the passions can be gratified without the painful consequences, they eagerly seize the indulgence. But the toil of education they leave to those who are fools enough to take a pleasure in it. There will always be a sufficient number, whose folly will lead them, for the sake of indulging their passions, to engage in a life of perpetual anxiety. The fool's paradise will never be deserted.

Presumptuous as are these pretenders to a newly invented system of philosophy, it is not to be supposed they will think themselves superior to Cicero. Yet Cicero, with all his liberality of mind, felt the tenderness of conjugal and paternal attachment, and acknowledged that, at one time, he received no satisfaction in any company but that of his wife, his little daughter, and to use his own epithet, his *honied* young Cicero. The great sir Thomas More, whom nobody will suspect of narrowness of mind, who by a very singular treatise evinced that he was capable of thinking and of choosing for himself, has left it on record, that he devoted a great share of his time, from the united motives of duty and delight, to the amusement of his children.

It will be objected by those who pretend to have formed their ideas of life from observation, that domestic happiness, however pleasing in description, like many a poetic dream, is but an alluring picture, designed by a good heart, and painted in glowing colours by a lively fancy. The company, say they, even of those we love, occasions an insipidity. Insipidity grows into disgust. Disgust, long continued, sours the temper. Peevishness is the natural consequence. The domestic circumstances become the scene of dispute. Mutual antipathy is ingenious in devising mutual torments. Sullen silence or malignant remarks fill up every hour, till the arrival of a stranger causes a temporary restraint, and excites that good humour which ought to be displayed among those whom the bonds of affection and of blood have already united.

Experience, indeed, proves that these remarks are verified. But that there is much domestic misery is no argument that there is no domestic happiness.

Natural stupidity, natural ill temper, acquired ill habits, want of education, and neglect of common rules of discretion, will render every condition disagreeable. When those are united by connubial ties, who are separated by natural and inherent diversity, no wonder if that degree of happiness, which can only result from a proper union, is unknown.

In the forced alliance, which the poet of Venusium mentions, of the serpent with the dove, of the tyger with the lamb, there can be no love. When we expatiate on the happiness of the domestic groupe, we presuppose that all who compose it, were originally assimilated by affection, and are still kept in union by discreet friendship. Where this is not the case, the censure must fall on the discordant dispositions of the parties, and not on the essential nature of domestic intercourse.

To form, under the direction of prudence, an early conjugal attachment, is one of the best securities of virtue. The duties called forth by the relations of husband and father, are of that tender kind, which inspire goodness and humanity. He who beholds a helpless infant looking up to him for support, will not easily be induced to indulge an unbecoming extravagance, or devote himself to indolence. He who has a rising family to introduce into a vicious world, will be cautious of setting a bad example, the contagion of which, when it proceeds from parental authority, must be irresistably malignant. Thus many, who, in their individual and unconnected state, would probably have spent a life not only useless to others, but profligate and abandoned in itself, have become valuable members of the community, and have arrived to a degree of moral improvement to which they would not otherwise have attained.

The contempt in which domestic pleasures have in modern times been held, is a mark of profligacy. It is also a proof of a prevailing ignorance of real enjoyment. It argues a defect in taste and judgment, as well as in morals. For the general voice of the experienced in ages past, has declared, that the truest happiness is to be found at home.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

THE archbishop of Saltzbourg, since his arrival at Vienna, has had several secret conferences with the emperor. The object in agitation is said to be the total abolition of the jurisdiction of the pope's nuncio in Germany. The papal emissary in Batavia opposes, with the utmost of his ability, this deadly stroke at the power of the church.

Extract of a letter from Moscow, Nov. 20.

"I mentioned in a letter which I wrote to you in August last, that two Russian ships, belonging to a merchant of this city, were arrived at Kamschatka, after an absence of eight years; and that they had discovered a race of small people, who were only an arsheen and an half (42 inches) in height. You seem to doubt the truth of this report, but I have since seen an acquaintance of the merchant's, who says, that this diminutive race was found in the interior parts of the island of Onoashka; and that although capt Cook, and the ships abovementioned touched at that island, these had never appeared on the coast, but were found high up in the country. Two of the men consented to come away in these ships; and are, as I am told, on their way hither, to be presented to our court."

Extract of a letter from Madeira, Nov. 29.

"A frigate of 32 guns, with seven sail of transports laden with military and various other stores, have just arrived here from Lisbon, and have brought with them a detachment of 1500 soldiers, and some engineers, for the purpose of strengthening the few fortifications that are here, and erecting some new ones. In the frigate came over passenger don Alvarezy Patodvelon, who has been nominated by the court of Portugal to superintend the commerce of the United

States of America, which has lately increased in a moſt abundant manner, and is likely to produce the greateſt advantages to both, as the great inducement for the miniſtry of Portugal to form any treaties with the American colonies was on account of their contiguity to this and other ſettlements belonging to the court of Liſbon."

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Dec. 28.

"There has been ſent to all paſtors and preachers in the country, by orders of the king, directions that they ſhould add to their catechiſm, and inſtructions in chriſtianity, an account of the puniſhments inflicted by the laws on ſuch as are guilty of murder, theft, and other attrocious crimes, that all perſons may be acquainted with the pains they are to expect here as well as hereafter, for their wickedneſs."

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Jan. 8.

"An expreſs arrived at Carthagena from Algiers, with an account of the plague having broken out at Conſtantia with ſuch violence as to ſpread the alarm all over that part of the coaſt. The number of deaths was ſaid to be from 50 to 80 in a day, and the conſuls and other foreigners at Algiers had ſhut up their houſes and renounced all communication with the reſt of the inhabitants."

An ingenious correſpondent ſays, that there is as much thread ſpun in one day at Holywell, in Flintſhire, as will ſurround the globe at the equator, a pound of cotton being generally ſpun into the length of 69 miles; but with particular care, Mr. Atherton's new machines will ſpin out the pound into the length of 80 miles and upwards; but the ne plus ultra of mechaniſm is diſcovered in the ſilk manufactory of Derby, where one machine, turned by a ſingle water wheel, actuates no leſs than 97,746 ſeveral wheels, and employs 3 or 400 overlookers, to act in concert with it. It contains 26,586 principal wheels, any one of which may be ſtopped ſeparately, one regulator governing the whole work. It works 70,728 yards of ſilk every time the water wheel goes round, being three times in a minute, or 318,504,960 yards day and night; a girl eleven years old does the work of 35 perſons.

We hear that government have ordered an edition to be forthwith printed, of all the treaties concluded between this country and foreign powers, from the earlieſt period to the preſent time.

A new field for electrical experiment has been opened in France. A gentleman, ſurpriſed at the beauty and brilliancy of the electrical pencils and coruſcations which he had produced by rubbing in the dark with a cat's ſkin two large taffety curtains, conceived the thought of uſing ſilk in his machine. Mr. Rouland, profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Paris, caught the idea, and employed ſilk inſtead of glaſs in a large machine, which has been examined by commiſſioners appointed for the purpoſe by the Royal Academy of Sciences, who have reported, that Mr. Rouland's machine is ingeniouſly conſtructed and exempt from the accidents to which others are expoſed.

The above report is given into the academy by ſome of the firſt philoſophers of the preſent day, as count de Milly, Meſſrs. Le Roy, Briſſon, and de la Place, and ſeems every way worthy of public confidence.

March 8. A letter from an Engliſh gentleman at Toulon has the following article: they are very buſy here in fitting out ſtout frigates to cruize againſt the pirates in the Mediterranean: they think that ſhips of thoſe ſize is better for that ſervice than thoſe of the line. The pirates have become ſo daring, that they cruize within ſight of this harbour; if they are chaſed, by plying to their oars they are almoſt ſure of getting clear. However, two frigates, which were out at ſea, ſuddenly bore down upon one of their galleſſes, which was laying off the harbour, took her, and bro't her in here, and as the dey of Algiers ſends all his priſoners into ſlavery, the French, in this inſtance, followed his example, having ſent theſe men to the gallies, where they are to remain, unleſs the dey will exchange ſome French he has in ſlavery. The gally had on board a valuable cargo, of which they had plundered ſome ſhips. Proviſions are very ſcarce here and very bad, and the poor are in a wretched condition in all parts of France through which I have paſſed.

The following are the heads of the treaty of peace, concluded betwixt the Americans and the emperor of Morocco.

If the Americans are at war with any other nation, their veſſels are to be allowed to take refuge in any of the ports belonging to his Imperial majeſty----all Mooriſh ſubjects, found on board the enemies ſhips to be made priſoners, and their effects conſidered as prizes; the ſame article holds with regard to the Americans. The ſhips belonging to the two contracting powers, when they meet at ſea, to ſalute and parley, but not to come on board of each other. In caſe of war it is lawful to board each other, but only two men to do this, and if they commit any exceſs, the ſufferers to be recompenced by them---If any frigates or cruiſers belonging to his Mooriſh majeſty take an American veſſel, and bring it into one of his ports, his majeſty will immediately releaſe the ſhip and crew, and reſtore their effects. When any of his majeſty's ſhips enter an American port, ſhe is to be hoſpitably received, and furniſhed with what ſhe may ſtand in need of. If an American ſhip wants repairs, and comes into any of his majeſty's harbours for that purpoſe, it ſhall be allowed her to land, and put on board again her goods, without paying any duty. If an American veſſel is wrecked on any coaſt belonging to the emperor of Morocco, ſhe is not to be moleſted in any manner, but provided with neceſſaries. American veſſels in the harbours, or on the coaſt belonging to his Imperial majeſty, to be ſecure from other nations, and receive every aſſiſtance from the Mooriſh ſubjects.

This article extends, vice verſa, to Mooriſh ſhips in the harbours or coaſts of America. In caſe of war, if the veſſels of the two contending powers happen to be together in any of his majeſty's harbours, they are to depart one by one, at 24 hours interval between the time of each departure; this article extends to the Mooriſh ſhips in America.

The priſoners of an American ſhip arriving at any harbour belonging to his Imperial majeſty, cannot be given up to any power whatever. American veſſels ſaluting towns belonging to his Imperial majeſty, to have the ſalute returned by the ſame number of guns. American merchants ſettling in any of the ports belonging to his Imperial majeſty, to enjoy the ſame privileges and advantages as other nations, and can trade from one to another, &c. They are to enjoy the ſame liberty to trade as other nations, to remove their effects from one ſhip to another, without being detained for quarantine, and to be allowed interpreters. In caſe of a war between the two nations, they are to exchange their priſoners man for man. American merchants not to be obliged to purchaſe merchandiſe contrary to their pleaſure, nor to be moleſted in the diſpoſal of their goods. When the goods are landed, they are to be examined, that the uſual duties may be impoſed; but in caſe of fraud, or contraband goods, the perſon committing the fraud only to be puniſhed, without a confiſcation of the ſhip. Maſters of ſhips not obliged to carry their goods from one port to another, without their will, notwithſtanding the price offered and agreed upon.

Americans guilty of crimes, to be ſubject to the judgment of their own conſul only. If he require aſſiſtance from the governor of the place, it is to be granted him.

If he cannot determine the caſe the criminal is to be ſent to America; an American injuring or aſſaulting a ſubject belonging to his Imperial majeſty, may be impriſoned by the governor, who is to ſit in judgment upon him, but in preſence of the conſul who is allowed to plead his cauſe. If the priſoner makes his eſcape, the conſul is not anſwerable. If an American ſubject dies in his Imperial majeſty's dominions, his effects are to be ſent to the conſul, or to the trading company, to be ſurrendered to the heirs claiming the ſame. The American conſul is to reſide in one of the ports belonging to his Imperial majeſty, and conſidered as other conſuls. In caſe of a diſagreement between the two contracting parties, the peace is to remain until the matter is determined: if a war is reſolved on, arms are not to be taken up before nine months after the determination, in order to give the ſubjects of both nations time to depart quietly with their effects. If his Imperial majeſty thinks proper to grant any new privileges to other nations, the ſame are to be extended to the Americans. The peace between the two nations is to laſt fifty years from the 24th of July, 1786.

American Occurrences.

NEW-YORK, *May 3.*

A correſpondent obſerves, that the commercial hiſtory of the United States is ſhort. At the end of the war our merchants, forſaking the trade of other nations by whom we had been well treated, ruſhed into the arms of Great-Britain with a ſpirit that was not honorable, and with haſte that was not profitable. They did not wait for terms. They have ſuffered as they deſerved. Our ſhipping has been oppreſſed---we have ſeen a veſſel from theſe ſtates to London, laden with naval ſtores, bring back, as the whole produce of her cargo, five pounds worth of chalk. The balance of the cargo was abſorbed in charges. In conſequence of ſuch treatment our merchants are become bankrupts. The want of payment at home, and the want of profits abroad, have effectually diſabled them.

The hiſtory of our planters is rather more ſimple. Diſcarding their wheels and looms, they uſed nothing but what was Britiſh. They bought more foreign goods in one year, than they could pay for in two. Their produce is gone, and their ſpecie is chiefly gone, but they are ſtill in debt. Such are the dictates of honeſty and patriotiſm. Is not this plan of paying our debts preferable to the expedient of making money, an expedient that ſubſtitutes a ſhadow for a ſubſtance? It converts government, which was inſtituted for the protection of property, into an engine for its deſtruction. After all, it is the poor expedient of a day, which promiſes relief that it cannot give. The whole proceſs is ſuch contemptible quackery, that while we are ſwallowing the potion, the diſeaſe increaſes. It is vain to prophecy, but if the time ſhall ever come, when the United States are to give up part of their liberty as men frequently have done for the greater ſecurity of property, the rage of defrauding creditors by making paper money a legal tender, is like to produce the diſhonorable change. If it is true that men have not virtue enough to bear a government that is perfectly free, the proof is like to come from this quarter. If there was a ſtate in this union, in which it was treaſon to attempt the making of paper, ſuch a ſtate would become the aſſylum of honeſty, arts and induſtry; and if any of the new ſtates in the weſtern country ſhall happily provide this guard, part of her conſtitution, that ſtate will certainly flouriſh with ſingular ſpeed; it will give a new proof that men are moſt happy when their property is ſafe, and that all men approve of virtue, whatever may be their practice.

Pittſburgh, May 19.

[From the Pennſylvania Packet.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on the Miſſiſippi to a citizen of Philadelphia, dated, New-Orleans, Feb. 11, 1787.

"This colony at preſent thrives, and enjoys perfect freedom and tranquility. Our governor and intendant live harmoniouſly, and in their reſpective ſpheres are admired, vying with each other, in promoting the proſpects of the province. and this is the only conteſt between them. His majeſty is very indulgent to his new ſubjects at the Natches, and allows them ten dollars per cent. for all the tobacco delivered, paid in ſilver."

The above extract ſhews the wiſdom, and at the ſame time, the policy of Spain. By promoting and encouraging the ſettlements of the back country, ſhe will ſecure the hearts of a great people ſettled on the weſtern waters, while the United States are divided, and about to loſe them forever. Vide Mr. Brackenridge's ſpeech on this ſubject, and adopt ſome remedy before it be too late.

A Citizen of Philadelphia.

March 22, 1787.

AVARICE.

CAN Avrice give content? the miſer view,
His cares how numerous, and his joys how few!
See him with brows contracted o'er his ſtore,
Wretched with that, yet graſping ſtill for more:
See him in all the agonies of fear,
A picture ſtrong of miſery appear;
Subſtantial miſery----no words have ſtrength
To paint the miſer's wretchedneſs----at length.

ANECDOTE.

ONE Frog, a tailor, who left Charleſton at the beginning of the war, returned ſoon after the capitulation and got acquainted with a certain J. W. Gibbs, who was requeſted by Frog to ſtand as godfather to one of his children, which was agreed to by Gibbs, provided he ſhould have the naming of the child. As they went to the church the father aſked Gibbs if he had thought of a name? Yes, ſaid Gibbs, what think you of our lieutenant governor Bull; we'll name the child after him. Very good, ſaid the father, I approve of it much. The child was accordingly named Bull. Frog did not immediately think of the drollery of the name, but when he did he could have killed Gibbs for ſuch an impoſition on his reliance and friendſhip, however, he thought to have recourſe to the board of police to get permiſſion to rebaptize the child; but when he ſaw the lieutenant governor there preſiding, he thought it would be an affront to relate his ſtory; therefore he poſtponed the matter, and the child remained under the appellation of *Bull Frog*.

WHereas the partnerſhip of Hugh Gardner and John Cowan was diſſolved the 10th inſt. this is to inform the public that the ſubſcriber will be accountable for no debts or concerns of Mr. Gardner's after that day, as alſo to inform all perſons concerned, that thoſe who are now indebted to ſaid company for bread, will not pay their accounts without having my diſcharge, as I ſhall look to ſuch debtors for ſaid accounts until I have a ſettlement with Mr. Gardner; thoſe to whom ſaid company are indebted are requeſted to leave a copy of their accounts with Mr. Gardner, ſo that I may have a final ſettlement of this concern. JOHN COWAN.

Pittſburg, May 19, 1787.

Just opened and to be sold by the subscriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormsby's.

A LARGE *and general assortment of* DRY *and* WET GOODS, *which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, peltry or ginseng.* JOHN GIBSON.

POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, March 2, 1787.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in consequence of a contract entered into for that purpose, there will shortly be a regular communication by post, between the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Pittsburg, in this state, by the route of New-Gate, Leesburgh, Winchester, Fort Cumberland, and Bedford. The mail will be carried weekly from May 1st to November 1st: and once a fortnight the remainder of the year. This establishment will take place, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

If any person inclines to form a more direct communication between this city and Fort-Pitt, by carrying a mail regularly from this office to Bedford, so as to tally with the Virginia post, that route may now be contracted for upon advantageous terms---as the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, between this city and Bedford, and all the emoluments arising therefrom, will be granted for any term, not exceeding seven years, to any person undertaking the business at his own expence, and giving satisfactory security for performance.

GEORGE TUDOR,

BROKER,

At his office on the north side of Chesnut-street, five doors above Fourth-street, Philadelphia.

BUYS, sells, and exchanges every kind of continental and state paper, or public securities of this state or any other in the union. Furnishes certificates and state money for the land office, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded. Procures money on loan to any amount, provided the security is satisfactory, and every kind of transferable property, real and personal, disposed of to the best advantage.

The different branches of the business of a broker are transacted with fidelity, dispatch, and punctuality equal to any other broker.

TO BE LET,
And entered on immediately, for such a term as may be agreed on.

PART of that excellent and well improved plantation, known by the name of DIRTY CAMP, lying on the Pennsylvania road, about fourteen miles from the town of Pittsburgh, containing, by estimation, about 90 acres of well cleared land, and under good fence, 40 acres of which are fine meadow and pasture, greatest part of which may be watered; the tillage lands are deep and very fine for corn, or other grain. Any sober industrious person inclined to rent the above land, may apply to

SAMUEL M'KAY.

Pittsburgh, April 19.

N. B. Any persons inclined to make a settlement on unimproved lands, but easily cleared, will meet with great encouragement by applying as above.

WHEREAS Mr. Isaac Craig of this place, pretended to have a title to a lot No. 256, on the corner of Short street, and now in my possession; and as the said Isaac Craig may perhaps sell to some person ignorant of my claim, I hereby inform the public that I conceive myself to have the best title to the said lot, and that I shall hold it until I am put out by course of law.

DAVID DUNCAN.

Pittsburgh, March 8, 1787.

JUST opening at the Store of the subscriber in Pittsburgh, a complete cargo of West-India Goods, of the first quality, and other Groceries, to which will be shortly added, a general assortment of Dry Goods, as usual, all which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash, or any kind of country produce, at market price.

James O'Hara.

January 24, 1787.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the east side of Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse-alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND-OFFICE

MAY *be had of the subscriber, at his office on the north side of Market-street, two doors below Fourth street and directly opposite that part of the market lately built, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

The Famous HORSE

EXPERIMENT,

WILL cover this season, at the stable of the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, at the low rate of six dollars the season; three dollars the single leap: and two bushels of oats: for twelve dollars for ensuring a colt.

Experiment was bred by Col. William Churchill, in Middlesex, old Virginia; his sire King Herod, who was got by old Fearnought, out of the high bred imported mare Kitty Fisher; his dam by Othello, his grand dam by Childers; his great grand [illegible] by the imported horse Dancing Master.

THOMAS [illegible]R.

N. B. Good pasture may be had [illegible] and reasonable.

The Famous HORSE

DOVE,

WILL cover this season at the stable of the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, at the low rate of Four Dollars and one bushel of oats, or Two Dollars the single leap; the season continues until the last of June.

Dove was got by Old Dove, out of the Wildair Mare, which were imported in one ship. It is needless to give a genealogy of his being full blooded, or half or quarter blooded; but his figure and breed are much esteemed in the parts from whence he was brought, where he got many colts, which, it is allowed, will be equal to himself, and his dropping colts will shew more at large, as he covered here last year.

JAMES CHAMBERS.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.
Have for Sale, a General Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Flour, Whisky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Ashes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, July 28.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on those indebted to the late house of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and settle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

WHEREAS a Mr. Richard Graham, who was a deputy surveyor, surveyed a tract of land for the subscriber, for which he gave him a promissory note for about four pounds, and the said survey being rejected by the surveyor general was therefore useless to the subscriber. Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber will not pay said note unless compelled by law.

May 5, 1787 JAMES SMITH.

Just Published, and to be sold, wholesale and retail, by the printers hereof,

THE

A, B, C.

WITH THE

Shorter Catechism,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
Some SHORT and EASY QUESTIONS for CHILDREN.

WHEREAS a certain Andrew Robertson of the town of Pittsburg, obtained two notes of hand dated the 25th January 1787, and payable the first of this month (April) the one for seventy pounds, to be paid in country produce, the other for thirty pounds to be paid in specie. And since I gave the aforesaid notes to the said Robertson, I find he has given an assignment of the one for seventy pounds. I hereby forwarn any person to take an assignment on the one for thirty pounds, as I am determined not to pay it, until the said Andrew Robertson fulfils an engagement entered into, in consequence of which he obtained the above mentioned notes from me.

WILDAY TAYLOR.

Duncard Bottom, April 27, 1787.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT BROWN,

At the house of Mr. James Chambers, in Pittsburgh,

A General assortment of pot metal and iron; also a quantity of dry goods, rum, wine, and salt, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash or country produce.

N. B. Ginseng wanted, for which half will be given in cash and the other half in goods.

Spelling Books,

By the dozen or single one, may be had at the printing-office.

CLAIMS against the UNITED STATES.
Office of accounts, Marine Department, New-York January 1, 1787.

ALL persons having claims against the United States, for services performed, or articles supplied, in the Marine Department, are hereby notified, that unless their accounts are speedily sent to this office, they will be precluded from any settlement as a day will shortly be fixed, after which no claims will be received.

BENJAMIN WALKER, Commissioner.

The several printers throughout the United States, are requested to insert the above in their papers.

WHEREAS a certain Peter Berikman did obtain a bond from the subscriber, dated in the month of November, 1784, and reads payable the 1st of November 1787, it being in part pay for a tract of land the subscriber bought of said Berikman: I do hereby forwarn any person from taking an assignment of said bond, as there is a considerable quantity of the land sold to me which I cannot obtain, and I do not intend paying for any more than I hold, without I am compelled by law.

ALEXANDER M'CLURE.

April 7, 1787.

WHEREAS some evil designing person or persons have propagated reports injurious to the characters of the subscriber and his family, he now calls on any such person or persons to come forward and support any charges which they may lay against them, as they are ready at any time to have their characters enquired into. But hereafter should any person or persons dare to assert any thing injurious to their characters, he will prosecuted him or them to the utmost rigor of the law.

FRANCIS M'ELWAINE.

April 20, 1787.

N. B. It is hoped the public will not credit any reports they may hear, as it is only done through envy and malice.